shawacademy

Web Design Course Starter Pack

HTML Tags Elements

Tag's Purpose

<p> **</p>**

Less Than Sign
(Left Angle Bracket)

Greater Than Sign
(Right Angle Bracket)

Forward Slash

Opening Tag

Closing Tag
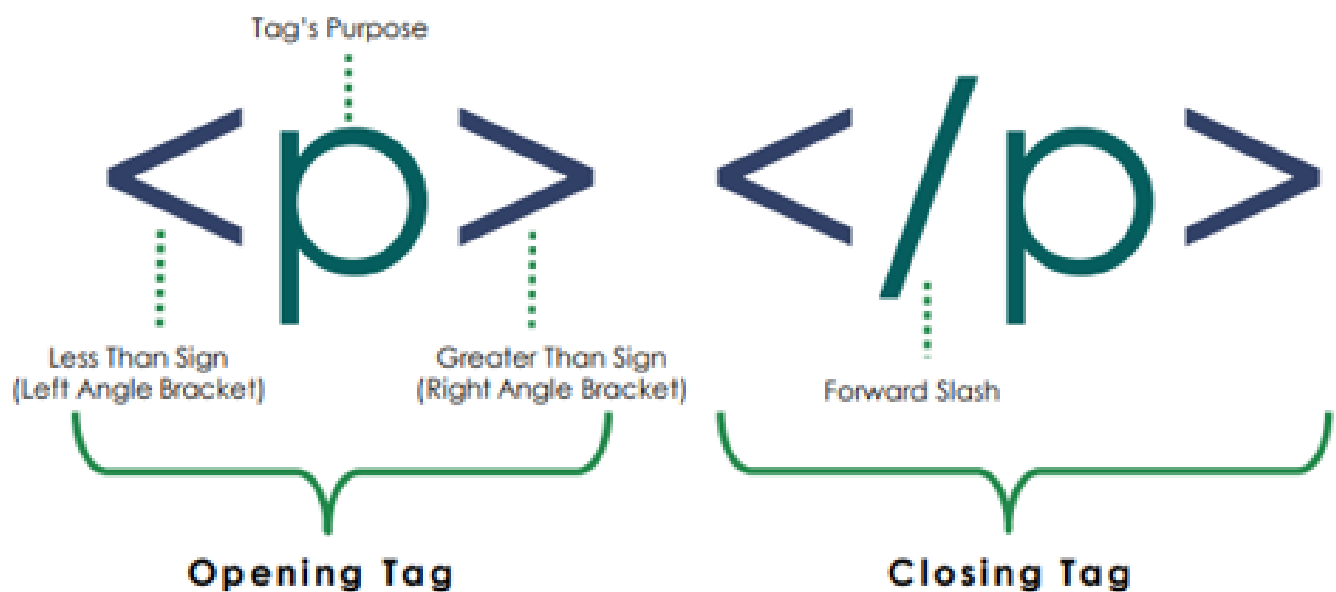
HTML TAG Library

Document Metadata
Metadata contains information about the page. This includes information about styles, scripts and data to help software (search engines, browsers, etc.) use and render the page. Metadata for styles and scripts may be defined in the page or link to another file that has the information.

Tag	Description
<base>	The HTML element specifies the base URL to use for all relative URLs contained within a document. There can be only one element in a document.
<head >	The HTML element provides general information (metadata) about the document, including its title and links to its scripts and style sheets.
<link>	The HTML element specifies relationships between the current document and an external resource. Possible uses for this element include defining a relational framework for navigation. This Element is most used to link to style sheets.
<meta >	The HTML element represents any metadata information that cannot be represented by one of the other HTML meta-related elements (<base>, <link>, <script>, <style> or <title>
<style >	The HTML <style> element contains style information for a document, or part of a document. By default, the style instructions written inside that element are expected to be CSS.
<title>	The HTML <title> element defines the title of the document, shown in a browser's title bar or on the page's tab. It can only contain text, and any contained tags are ignored.

Content sectioning

Content sectioning elements allow you to organize the document content into logical pieces. Use the sectioning elements to create a broad outline for your page content, including header and footer navigation, and heading elements to identify sections of content.

<footer >	The HTML element represents a footer for its nearest sectioning content or sectioning root element. A footer typically contains information about the author of the section, copyright data or links to related documents.
<header>	The HTML element represents a group of introductory or navigational aids. It may contain some heading elements but also other elements like a logo, wrapped section's header, a search form, and so on.
<h1>, <h2>,<h3>, <h4> , <h5>, <h6>	Heading elements implement six levels of document headings, <h1> is the most important and <h6> is the least. A heading element briefly describes the topic of the section it introduces. Heading information may be used by user agents, for example, to construct a table of contents for a document automatically(just like the fixed sider bar of this page on the right).
<nav>	The HTML <nav> element (HTML Navigation Element) represents a section of a page that links to other pages or to parts within the page: a section with navigation links.

Text content

Use HTML text content elements to organize blocks or sections of content placed between the opening <body> and closing </body> tags. Important for accessibility and SEO, these elements identify the purpose or structure of that content.

<div>	The HTML <div> element (or HTML Document Division Element) is the generic container for flow content, which does not inherently represent anything. It can be used to group elements for styling purposes (using the class or id attributes), or because they share attribute values, such as lang. It should be used only when no other semantic element (such as <article> or <nav>) is appropriate

<dl>	The HTML <dl> element (or HTML Description List Element) encloses a list of pairs of terms and descriptions. Common uses for this element are to implement a glossary or to display metadata (a list of key-value pairs).
<dt>	The HTML <dt> element (or HTML Definition Term Element) identifies a term in a definition list. This element can occur only as a child element of a <dl>. It is usually followed by a <dd> element; however, multiple <dt> elements in a row indicate several terms that are all defined by the immediate next <dd> element.
	The HTML element (or HTML List Item Element) is used to represent an item in a list. It must be contained in a parent element: an ordered list ( ), an unordered list ( ), or a menu (<menu>). In menus and unordered lists, list items are usually displayed using bullet points. In ordered lists, they are usually displayed with an ascending counter on the left, such as a number or letter.
<main>	The HTML <main> element represents the main content of the<body> of a document or application. The main content area consists of content that is directly related to, or expands upon the central topic of a document or the central functionality of an application. This content should be unique to the document, excluding any content that is repeated across a set of documents such as sidebars, navigation links, copyright information, site logos, and search forms (unless the document's main function is as a search form).
	The HTML Element (or HTML Ordered List Element) represents an ordered list of items. Typically, ordered-list items are displayed with a preceding numbering, which can be of any form, like numerals, letters or Romans numerals or even simple bullets. This numbered style is not defined in the HTML description of the page, but in its associated CSS, using the list-style-type property.
<p>	The HTML <p> element (or HTML Paragraph Element) represents a paragraph of text.

<pre>	The HTML <pre> element (or HTML Preformatted Text) represents preformatted text. Text within this element is typically displayed in a non-proportional ("monospace") font exactly as it is laid out in the file. Whitespace inside this element is displayed as typed.
	The HTML element (or HTML Unordered List Element)represents an unordered list of items, namely a collection of items that do not have a numerical ordering, and their order in the list is meaningless. Typically, unordered-list items are displayed with a bullet, which can be of several forms, like a dot, a circle or a squared. The bullet style is not defined in the HTML description of the page, but in its associated CSS, using the list-styletype property.

Inline Text Semantics

Use the HTML inline text semantic to define the meaning, structure, or style of a word, line, or any arbitrary

<a>	The HTML Anchor Element (<a>) defines a hyperlink to a location on the same page or any other page on the Web. It can also be used (in an obsolete way) to create an anchor point—a destination for hyperlinks within the content of a page, so that links aren't limited to connecting simply to the top of a page.
 	The HTML element line break produces a line break in text (carriage-return). It is useful for writing a poem or an address, where the division of lines is significant.
<code>	The HTML Code Element (<code>) represents a fragment of computer code. By default, it is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.
<q>	The HTML Quote Element (<q>) indicates that the enclosed text is a short inline quotation. This element is intended for short quotations that don't require paragraph breaks; for long quotations use <blockquote> element.
<s>	The HTML Strikethrough Element (<s>) renders text with a strikethrough, or a line through it. Use the <s> element to represent things that are no longer relevant or no longer

	accurate. However, <s> is not appropriate when indicating document edits; for that, use the <del> and <ins> elements, as appropriate.
<small>	The HTML Small Element (<small>) makes the text font size one size smaller (for example, from large to medium, or from small to x-small) down to the browser's minimum font size. In HTML5, this element is repurposed to represent side-comments and small print, including copyright and legal text, independent of its styled presentation.
<strong>	The HTML Strong Element (<strong>) gives text strong importance, and is typically displayed in bold.
<sub>	The HTML Subscript Element (<sub>) defines a span of text that should be displayed, for typographic reasons, lower, and often smaller, than the main span of text.
<u>	The HTML Underline Element (<u>) renders text with an underline, a line under the baseline of its content.

Images & Multimedia

HTML supports various multimedia resources such as images, audio, and video.

<area>	The HTML <area> element defines a hot-spot region on an image, and optionally associates it with a hypertext link. This element is used only within a <map> element.
<audio>	The HTML <audio> element is used to embed sound content in documents. It may contain one or more audio sources, represented using the srcattribute or the <source> element; the browser will choose the most suitable one.
<map>	The HTML <map> element is used with <area> elements to define an image map (a clickable link area).
<track>	The HTML <track> element is used as a child of the media elements—<audio> and <video>. It lets you specify timed text tracks (or time-based data), for example to automatically handle subtitles. The tracks are formatted in WebVTT format (.vtt files) — Web Video Text Tracks.
<video>	Use the HTML <video> element to embed video content in a document. The video element contains one or more video sources. To specify a video source, use either the src attribute or the <source> element; the browser will choose the most suitable one.

Embedded content

In addition to regular multimedia content, HTML can include a variety of other content, even if it's not always easy to interact with.

<embed>	The HTML <embed> Element represents an integration point for an external application or interactive content (in other words, a plug-in).
<object>	The HTML Embedded Object Element (<object>) represents an external resource, which can be treated as an image, a nested browsing context, or a resource to be handled by a plugin.
<param>	The HTML <param> Element (or HTML Parameter Element) defines parameters for <object>.
<source>	Editorial review completed.

Scripting

In order to create dynamic content and Web applications, HTML supports the use of scripting languages, most prominently JavaScript. Certain elements support this capability.

<script>	The HTML Script Element (<script>) is used to embed or reference an executable script within an HTML or XHTML document.
<noscript>	The HTML <noscript> Element defines a section of html to be inserted if a script type on the page is unsupported or if scripting is currently turned off in the browser
<canvas>	The HTML <canvas> Element can be used to draw graphics via scripting (usually JavaScript). For example, it can be used to draw graphs, make photo compositions or even perform animations. You may (and should) provide alternate content inside the <canvas> block. That content will be rendered both on older browsers that don't support canvasand in browsers with JavaScript disabled.

Table Content

The elements here are used to create and handle tabular data.

<caption>	The HTML <caption> Element (or HTML Table Caption Element) represents the title of a table. Though it is always the first descendant of a <table>, its styling, using CSS, may place it elsewhere, relative to the table
<col>	The HTML Table Column Element (<col>) defines a

	column within a table and is used for defining common semantics on all common cells. It is generally found within a <colgroup> element.
<colgroup>	The HTML Table Column Group Element (<colgroup>) defines a group of columns within a table.
<table>	The HTML Table Element (<table>) represents tabular data: information expressed via two dimensions or more.
<tbody>	The HTML Table Body Element (<tbody>) defines one or more <tr>element data-rows to be the body of its parent <table> element (as long as no <tr> elements are immediate children of that table element.) Inconjunction with a preceding <thead> and/or <tfoot> element, <tbody> provides additional semantic information for devices such as printers and displays. Of the parent table's child elements, <tbody> represents the content which, when longer than a page, will most likely differ for each page printed; while the content of <thead> and <tfoot> will be the same or similar for each page printed. For displays, <tbody> will enable separate scrolling of the <thead>, <tfoot>, and <caption> elements of the same parent <table> element.
<td>	The Table cell HTML element (<td>) defines a cell of a table that contains data. It participates in the table model.
<tfoot>	The HTML Table Foot Element (<tfoot>) defines a set of rows summarizing the columns of the table.
<th>	The HTML element table header cell <th> defines a cell as a header for a group of cells of a table. The group of cells that the header refers to is defined by the scope and headers attribute.
<th>	The HTML Table Head Element (<thead>) defines a set of rows defining the head of the columns of the table.
<tr>	The HTML element table row <tr> defines a row of cells in a table. Those can be a mix of <td> and <th> elements.

Forms

HTML provides a number of elements which can be used together to create forms which the user can fill out and submit to the Web site or application. There's a great deal of further information about this available in the HTML forms guide.

<datalist>	The HTML Datalist Element (<datalist>) contains a set of <option>elements that represent the values available for other controls.
<fieldset>	The HTML <fieldset> element is used to group several controls as well as labels (<label>) within a web form.
<form>	The HTML <form> element represents a document section that contains interactive controls to submit information to a web server.
<input>	The HTML element <input> is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user. How an <input>works varies considerably depending on the value of its type attribute.
<label>	The HTML Label Element (<label>) represents a caption for an item in a user interface. It can be associated with a control either by placing the control element inside the <label> element, or by using the for attribute. Such a control is called the labelled control of the label element. One input can be associated with multiple labels.
<legend>	The HTML <legend> Element (or HTML Legend Field Element) represents a caption for the content of its parent <fieldset>.
<option>	In a Web form, the HTML <option> element is used tocreate a control representing an item within a <select>,an <optgroup> or a<datalist> HTML5 element.
<output>	The HTML <output> element represents the result of a calculation or user action.
<progress>	The HTML <progress> Element is used to view the completion progress of a task. While the specifics of howit's displayed is left up to the browser developer, it's typically displayed as a progress bar. Javascript can be used to manipulate the value of progress bar.
<select	The HTML select (<select>) element represents a control that presents a menu of options. The options within the menu are represented by<option> elements, which can be grouped by <optgroup> elements. Options can be pre-selected for the user.

<textarea>	The HTML <textarea> element represents a multiline plain-text editing control.

Interactive elements

HTML offers a selection of elements which help to create interactive user interface objects.

<details>	The HTML Details Element (<details>) is used as a disclosure widget from which the user can retrieve additional information.
<dialog>	The HTML <dialog> element represents a dialog box or other interactive component, such as an inspector or window. <form> elements can be integrated within a dialog by specifying them with the attribute method ="dialog". When such a form is submitted, the dialog is closed with a *returnValue* attribute set to the value of the submit button used.
<menu>	The HTML <menu> element represents a group of commands that a user can perform or activate. This includes both list menus, which might appear across the top of a screen, as well as context menus, such as those that might appear underneath a button after it has been clicked.
<menuitem>	The HTML <menuitem> element represents a command that a user is able to invoke through a popup menu. This includes context menus, as well as menus that might be attached to a menu button.
<summary>	The HTML summary element (<summary>) is used as a summary, caption, or legend for the content of a <details> element.

Web Components

Web Components is an HTML-related technology which makes it possible to, essentially, create and use custom elements as if it were regular HTML. In addition, you can even create custom versions of standard HTML elements, as well.

<content>	The HTML <content> element is used inside ofShadow DOM as an insertion point. It is not intended tobe used in ordinary HTML. It is used with WebComponents. It has now been replaced by the <slot>element.
<element>	The HTML <element> element is used to define new custom DOM elements.
<shadow>	The HTML <shadow> element is used as a shadow DOM insertion point. You might use it if you have created multiple shadow roots under a shadow host. It is not useful in ordinary HTML. It is used with Web Components.

<template>	The HTML template element <template> is a mechanism for holding client-side content that is not to be rendered when a page is loaded but may subsequently be instantiated during runtime using JavaScript.